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EXAMINER
HANNETT, JAMES M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2612	

DATE MAILED: 05/04/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

Office Action Summary

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>16 February 2005</u>.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-15, 22, 23, and 26-34</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-15, 22, 23, 26, 27, and 29-34</u> is/are rejected.

7)☒ Claim(s) <u>28</u> is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on <u>21 December 2001</u> is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in

37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is

eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e)

has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to

37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 2/16/2005 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 2/16/2005 have been fully considered but they are not

persuasive.

In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references,

the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the

teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching,

suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge

generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5

USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir.

1992). In this case, Mottur et al teaches a method of transmitting real-time low-resolution video

to remote users. However, Mottur et al does not teach that the users can capture high-resolution

stills of the live real time low-resolution video.

Ramasubramanian et al teaches a method for providing a snapshot from a digital video

stream. Ramasubramanian et al teaches in the abstract a method of allowing a remote user to

select a frame from a low-resolution video stream and have a high resolution image which

corresponds to the selected video frame sent to them. Ramasubramanian et al further states on Column 2, Lines 33-40 that it is clearly desirable to provide a mechanism that allows a user to obtain a snapshot of a video image, where the snapshot has a size and quality that is superior to the low-resolution video image in order to allow a user to obtain a higher quality image to be sent over a limited bandwidth.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the video distribution system of Mottur et al to allow a user to select and download a high-resolution still image as taught by Ramasubramanian et al so that a user can obtain a snapshot has a size and quality that is superior to the low-resolution video image.

The applicant argues that the reliance on inherency is misplaced in stating that it is inherent that there are two different communications channels to allow the two processes to take place simultaneously. The applicant further pointed out that multiplexing input signals for communicating upon a single channel are commonly implemented using time division or other multiplexing techniques. The applicant therefore concludes that the existence of alternatives is compelling evidence that the claim limitation is inherent.

The examiner asserts that Mottur et al teaches on Paragraph [0020] providing real-time continuous streaming video and audio data from at least one remote camera system. Furthermore, the system allows the network users to interactively control the cameras using continuous control methods and systems such as panning and tilting. Therefore, in order to have continuous real-time streaming video and continuous controlling of pan and tilt angles it is inherent that there are two different communications channels to allow the two processes to take

place simultaneously. The claim of communicating using a communications channel different

than the channel used to communicate the video and still image is broad. The applicant does not

state how the signals are separated, therefore, the examiner views that a single communication

line with multiplexed signals separated in the frequency domain or the time domain as

constituting a communications line with multiple channels.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

1: Claims 1-15, 22, 23, 26, 27, 29-31, 33, and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as

being unpatentable over US 2002/0018124 A1 Mottur et al in view of USPN 6,172,672

Ramasubramanian et al.

2: As for Claim 1, Mottur et al depicts in Figures 1 and 3 and teaches on Paragraph [0020] a

method for acquiring a streaming video comprising: Connecting a remote device (48) to one or

more photo-video acquisition devices (16) individually comprising a camera, wherein the remote

device (48) is controlled by the user; using a connected one of the cameras, generating a video of

a scene viewed using the respective camera; Acquiring streamed from the one or more photo-

video acquisition devices (16); Mottur et al teaches a video distribution system in which users

can control cameras connected via a network. Mottur teaches that the cameras can transmit

streaming video, compressed, and uncompressed video; Paragraph [0023]. Mottur et al teaches

that video can be sent to the users but does not teach that the users can capture a still frame of the

video that is being watched and that a high-resolution image of the streaming video can be transmitted upon request.

Ramasubramenian et al teaches on Column 2, Lines 6-10 and on Column 5, Lines 34-44 and in the abstract a method for providing snapshots from a compressed digital video stream over a video distribution system. Ramasubramenian et al teaches that it is advantageous when transmitting video over a limited bandwidth communication medium to enable users with a snapshot feature that allows a user to specify a desired frame of video data and receive a greater resolution image. Ramasubramenian et al teaches that it is advantageous to allow a user to capture a high-resolution still image because it has higher resolution and quality than the low bandwidth streaming video. Ramasubramenian et al teaches that it is preferable to include a snapshot function because often users like to have the ability review a single frame of video.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to enable the video distribution system of Mottur et al with the snapshot function of Ramasubramenian et al in order to capture a high-resolution still image from the low bandwidth streaming video, since it is preferable to include a snapshot function because often users like to have the ability review a single frame of video.

3:      In regards to Claim 2, Mottur et al teaches in Paragraph [0006] the connecting step includes connecting the remote device (48) to the one or more photo-video acquisition devices (16) through a network.

4:      As for Claim 3, Mottur et al teaches in Paragraph [0006] the connecting step includes connecting the remote device (48) to the one or more photo-video acquisition devices (16)

through a point-to-point connection. A point-to-point connection is viewed by the examiner as a

internet or a public or private network connection.

5:      In regards to Claim 4, Mottur et al teaches on Paragraph [0049] requesting payment

information (account information for pay-per-view access) from a user (48) who wishes to

control the one or more photo-video acquisition devices (16); and enabling the user to control the

one or more photo-video acquisition devices (16) from the remote device (48).

6:      As for Claim 5, Mottur et al teaches on Paragraph [0050] further comprising verifying the

payment information submitted by the user before enabling the user to control the one or more

photo-video acquisition devices. Mottur et al teaches that camera control intervals can be based

on subscriber fees.

7:      In regards to Claim 6, Mottur et al teaches on Paragraph [0049] the use of a queue system

to allow multiple users (48) to control the one or more photo-video acquisition devices (16).

8:      As for Claim 7, Mottur et al teaches on Paragraph [0027], Lines 18-21 that the network

includes mass storage devices on a network server (18, 20, and 22) to store the videos and the

high resolution photographs.

9:      In regards to Claim 8, Ramasubramenian et al teaches on Column 2, Lines 6-10 and on

Column 5, Lines 34-44 and in the abstract a method for providing snapshots from a compressed

digital video stream over a video distribution system. Therefore, Mottur et al in view of

Ramasubramenian et al teaches sending the video and high-resolution photograph to the user

(48).

10:     As for Claim 9, Mottur et al teaches on Paragraph [0005], Lines 6-8 posting the video on

a web page. Furthermore, Ramasubramenian et al teaches on Column 2, Lines 6-10 and on

Column 5, Lines 34-44 and in the abstract a method for providing snapshots from a compressed digital video stream over a video distribution system. Ramasubramenian et al teaches that it is preferable to include a snapshot function because often users like to have the ability review a single frame of video.

11:     In regards to Claim 10, Mottur et al teaches on Paragraph [0049] requesting payment information (account information for pay-per-view access) from a user (48) who wishes to download the video and the high-resolution photograph from the web page; and enabling the user (48) to download the video and the high-resolution photograph onto the remote device.

12:     As for Claim 11, Mottur et al depicts in Figures 1 and 3 and teaches on Paragraph [0020] a method for acquiring a streaming video comprising: Connecting a remote device (48) to one or more photo-video acquisition devices (16) individually comprising a camera, wherein the remote device (48) is controlled by the user; using a connected one of the cameras, generating a video of a scene viewed using the respective camera; Acquiring streamed from the one or more photo-video acquisition devices (16); Mottur et al teaches a video distribution system in which users can control cameras connected via a network. Mottur teaches that the cameras can transmit streaming video, compressed, and uncompressed video; Paragraph [0023]. Mottur et al teaches that video can be sent to the users but does not teach that the users can capture a still frame of the video that is being watched and that a high-resolution image of the streaming video can be transmitted upon request by a user.

Ramasubramenian et al teaches on Column 2, Lines 6-10 and on Column 5, Lines 34-44 and in the abstract a method for providing snapshots from a compressed digital video stream over a video distribution system. Ramasubramenian et al teaches that it is advantageous when

transmitting video over a limited bandwidth communication medium to enable users with a

snapshot feature that allows a user to specify a desired frame of video data and receive a greater

resolution image. Ramasubramenian et al teaches that it is advantageous to allow a user to

capture a high-resolution still image because it has higher resolution and quality than the low

bandwidth streaming video. Ramasubramenian et al teaches that it is preferable to include a

snapshot function because often users like to have the ability review a single frame of video.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to enable the video distribution system of Mottur et al with the snapshot

function of Ramasubramenian et al in order to capture a high-resolution still image from the low

bandwidth streaming video, since it is preferable to include a snapshot function because often

users like to have the ability review a single frame of video.

13:    In regards to Claim 12, Mottur et al teaches in Paragraph [0006] the user (48) can control

the one or more photo-video acquisition devices (16) from the remote device (48) through the

network or other communication channels.

14:    As for Claim 13, Mottur et al teaches on Paragraph [0049] the one or more photo-video

acquisition devices (16) include a queue system that allows multiple users (48) to control the one

or more photo-video acquisition devices (16).

15:    In regards to Claim 14, Mottur et al teaches on Paragraph [0027], Lines 18-21 that the

network includes mass storage devices on a network server (18, 20, and 22) to store the videos

and the high-resolution photographs.

16:    As for Claim 15, Mottur et al teaches on Paragraph [0005], Lines 6-8 posting the video

on a web page. Furthermore, Ramasubramenian et al teaches on Column 2, Lines 6-10 and on

Column 5, Lines 34-44 and in the abstract a method for providing snapshots from a compressed

digital video stream over a video distribution system. Ramasubramenian et al teaches that it is

preferable to include a snapshot function because often users like to have the ability review a

single frame of video.

17:     In regards to Claim 22, Mottur et al teaches on Paragraph [0020] communicating a

command from the user (48) to the camera (16); and altering an operation of the camera with

respect to the generation of the video responsive to the command. The command is viewed by

the examiner as the command sent to control the pan, tilt, and zoom settings of the cameras.

18:     As for Claim 23, Mottur et al teaches on Paragraph [0020] providing real-time continuous

streaming video and audio data from at least one remote camera system. Furthermore, the

systems allows the network users to interactively control the cameras using continuous control

methods and systems such as panning and tilting. Therefore, in order to have continuous real-

time streaming video and continuous controlling of pan and tilt angles it is inherent that there are

two different communications channels to allow the two processes to take place simultaneously.

Furthermore, Ramasubramenian et al teaches that the system can transmit both high resolution

still images and video. This is viewed as the pipeline configured to transmit both still and motion

images. Furthermore, the examiner views the limitation of "using a communications channel that

is different" as being broad and does not specify that the two channels are on different physical

lines, center frequencies, of time slots.

19:     In regards to Claim 26, Mottur et al depicts in Figures 1 and 3 and teaches on Paragraph

[0020] a method for acquiring a streaming video comprising: Connecting a remote device (48) to

one or more photo-video acquisition devices (16) individually comprising a camera, wherein the

remote device (48) is controlled by the user; using a connected one of the cameras, generating a video of a scene viewed using the respective camera; Acquiring streamed from the one or more photo-video acquisition devices (16); Mottur et al teaches a video distribution system in which users can control cameras connected via a network. Mottur teaches that the cameras can transmit streaming video, compressed, and uncompressed video; Paragraph [0023]. Mottur et al teaches on Paragraph [0020] communicating a command from the user (48) to the camera (16); and altering an operation of the camera with respect to the generation of the video responsive to the command. The command is viewed by the examiner as the command sent to control the pan, tilt, and zoom settings of the cameras. Mottur et al teaches that video can be sent to the users but does not teach that the users can capture a still frame of the video that is being watched and that a high-resolution image of the streaming video can be transmitted upon request by a user.

Ramasubramenian et al teaches on Column 2, Lines 6-10 and on Column 5, Lines 34-44 and in the abstract a method for providing snapshots from a compressed digital video stream over a video distribution system. Ramasubramenian et al teaches that it is advantageous when transmitting video over a limited bandwidth communication medium to enable users with a snapshot feature that allows a user to specify a desired frame of video data and receive a greater resolution image. Ramasubramenian et al teaches that it is advantageous to allow a user to capture a high-resolution still image because it has higher resolution and quality than the low bandwidth streaming video. Ramasubramenian et al teaches that it is preferable to include a snapshot function because often users like to have the ability review a single frame of video.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to enable the video distribution system of Mottur et al with the snapshot

function of Ramasubramenian et al in order to capture a high-resolution still image from the low

bandwidth streaming video, since it is preferable to include a snapshot function because often

users like to have the ability review a single frame of video.

20:     As for Claim 27, Furthermore, Motter et al teaches on Paragraph [0020] that the video

provided to the remote user is real-time streaming video. Therefore, the video is not stored

before it is transmitted to the user and would be stored for a first time after the image is

generated and transmitted to a user.

21:     In regards to Claim 29, Mottur et al teaches on Paragraph [0027], Lines 18-21 that the

network includes mass storage devices on a web presentation network server (18, 20, and 22) to

store the videos. Mottur et al teaches on Paragraph [0005], Lines 6-8 posting the video on a web

page. Therefore, Mottur et al teaches a server coupled with the network and configured to host a

web page, wherein the server is configured to post the videos using data acquired by one or more

photo-video acquisition devices (cameras). Furthermore, Mottur et al teaches on Paragraph [0027

and 0005] downloading the videos to remote devices responsive to a command received from the

remote devices. The remote devices are viewed as the remote users.

22:     As for Claim 30, Mottur et al depicts in Figures 1 and 3 and teaches on Paragraph [0020]

a method for acquiring a streaming video comprising: Connecting a remote device (48) to one or

more photo-video acquisition devices (16) individually comprising a camera, wherein the remote

device (48) is controlled by the user; using a connected one of the cameras, generating a video of

a scene viewed using the respective camera; Acquiring streamed from the one or more photo-

video acquisition devices (16); Mottur et al teaches a video distribution system in which users

can control cameras connected via a network. Mottur teaches that the cameras can transmit

streaming video, compressed, and uncompressed video; Paragraph [0023]. Mottur et al teaches

that video can be sent to the users but does not teach that the users can capture a still frame of the

video that is being watched and that a high-resolution image of the streaming video can be

transmitted upon request by a user using a joint video and still image pipeline.

Ramasubramenian et al teaches on Column 2, Lines 6-10 and on Column 5, Lines 34-44

and in the abstract a method for providing snapshots from a compressed digital video stream

over a video distribution system. Ramasubramenian et al teaches that it is advantageous when

transmitting video over a limited bandwidth communication medium to enable users with a

snapshot feature that allows a user to specify a desired frame of video data and receive a greater

resolution image. Ramasubramenian et al teaches that it is advantageous to allow a user to

capture a high-resolution still image because it has higher resolution and quality than the low

bandwidth streaming video. Ramasubramenian et al teaches that it is preferable to include a

snapshot function because often users like to have the ability review a single frame of video.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to enable the video distribution system of Mottur et al with the snapshot

function of Ramasubramenian et al in order to capture a high-resolution still image from the low

bandwidth streaming video, since it is preferable to include a snapshot function because often

users like to have the ability review a single frame of video.

23:     In regards to Claim 31, Mottur et al teaches in Paragraph [0006] the user (48) can control

the one or more photo-video acquisition devices (16) from the remote device (48) through the

network or other communication channels. Mottur et al teaches on Paragraph [0049] requesting

payment information (account information for pay-per-view access) from a user (48) who wishes

to control the one or more photo-video acquisition devices (16); and enabling the user to control

the one or more photo-video acquisition devices (16) from the remote device (48).

Ramasubramenian et al teaches on Column 2, Lines 6-10 and on Column 5, Lines 34-44 and in

the abstract a method for providing snapshots from a compressed digital video stream over a

video distribution system. Therefore, Mottur et al in view of Ramasubramenian et al teaches

sending the video and high-resolution photograph to the user (48).

24:     In regards to Claim 33, Mottur et al teaches the use of sending video to remote users (48)

on a network. However, Mottur et al does not teach that the users can be located in their homes.

        Official notice is taken that it was well know in the art at the time the invention was made

to use personal computers at home in order to give convenience to a user.

        Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to allow the users (48) in the video distribution system of Mottur et al to be

located in the users homes, in order to give convenience to the user.

25:     As for Claim 34, Mottur et al depicts in Figures 1 and 3 and teaches on Paragraph [0020]

an image data communication method comprising: providing a remotely located camera (16);

capturing live video data of a scene using the camera (streaming video); coupling a remote

device (48) with the camera (16) using a network; communicating captured live video data from

the camera (16) to the remote device using the network, wherein the captured live video data has

a first resolution; The first resolution is the streaming video resolution. outputting a first

command from the remote device (48); the first command is viewed as the command sent by a

user to control the pan and tilt of the camera (16). Therefore, altering the capturing of the live

video data of the scene using the camera responsive to the first command;

Mottur et al teaches that video can be sent to the users but does not teach that the users can capture a still frame (second command) of the video that is being watched and that a high-resolution image of the streaming video can be transmitted upon request by a user using a joint video and still image pipeline.

Ramasubramenian et al teaches on Column 2, Lines 6-10 and on Column 5, Lines 34-44 and in the abstract a method for providing snapshots from a compressed digital video stream over a video distribution system. Ramasubramenian et al teaches that it is advantageous when transmitting video over a limited bandwidth communication medium to enable users with a snapshot feature that allows a user to specify a desired frame of video data and receive a greater resolution image. Ramasubramenian et al teaches that it is advantageous to allow a user to capture a high-resolution still image because it has higher resolution and quality than the low bandwidth streaming video. Ramasubramenian et al teaches that it is preferable to include a snapshot function because often users like to have the ability review a single frame of video.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to enable the video distribution system of Mottur et al with the snapshot function of Ramasubramenian et al in order to capture a high-resolution still image from the low bandwidth streaming video, since it is preferable to include a snapshot function because often users like to have the ability review a single frame of video.

26:     Claim 32 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US 2002/0018124 A1 Mottur et al in view of USPN 6,172,672 Ramasubramanian et al in view of USPN 6,591,068 Dietz.

27:     As for Claim 32, Mottur et al in view of Ramasubramanian et al teaches the use of

capturing a high-resolution image from streaming video and sending the image on the network to

remote users (48). Mottur et al in view of Ramasubramanian et al does not teach storing the high-

resolution photograph in a local storage; and printing the high resolution photograph on a printer

at home.

    Dietz teaches on Column 6, Lines 34-60 the use of a system in which several cameras are

connected to a network in which a user at a computer terminal can select images to be printed

which were sent to the computer over a network. Dietz teaches that it is advantageous to allow

users to print the images on a printer because it allows them to have a hard copy photograph of

an event they want to remember.

    Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to enable the user on the system of Mottur et al in view of

Ramasubramanian et al to print a selected image on a printer in order to allows them to have a

hard copy photograph of an event they want to remember.

Allowable Subject Matter

28:     Claim 28 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be

allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and

any intervening claims.

Conclusion

    The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's

disclosure. US 2004/0001214 Monroe teaches a video distribution system that can transmit both

video and still images.

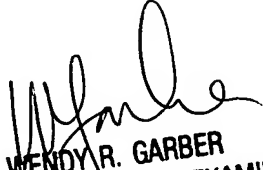Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James M. Hannett whose telephone number is 571-272-7309. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 am to 5:00 pm M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Wendy Garber can be reached on 571-272-7308. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

James M. Hannett
Examiner
Art Unit 2612

JMH
April 29, 2005

WENDY R. GARBER
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600